The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875. NUMBER 22.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and landable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved recommendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,
17 BOURBON STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,
CASH DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
may22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!
CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES
—AT—
LEON GODCHAUX.
81 AND 83 CANAL,
AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,
Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.
Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.
Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.
Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.
Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $5.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
may8 tf

DRESS GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.
We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT A
HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.
The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a
CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.
D. H. HOLMES,
Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.
may1 tf

MENS'
FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!
TO

GRUNEWALD HALL,
18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,
L. GRUNEWALD,
Importer of the very Best Quality of
MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
STRINGS, &c.,
Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.
PUBLISHER OF
MUSIC,
Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND ORGANS
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
New Music Received Daily.
Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall,
ap17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

FROM THE SPANISH OF CALDERON.

An ancient sage, once on a time they say,
Who lived remote, away from mortal sight,
Sustained his feeble life as best he might
With herbs, and berries, gathered by the way.
"Can any other one," said he, one day,
So poor, so destitute, as I be found!"
And when he turned his head to look around
He saw the answer: creeping slowly there
Came an old man who gathered up with care
The herbs which he had cast upon the ground.

HELEN S. CONANT, in Harper's Magazine for July.

THE CAUCUS.

We do not remember to have seen from any of our American contemporaneous political writers, a better defense of our republican system of primary government, in the caucus, than does the following excerpt from a special Washington correspondent to the *Commonwealth*, exhibiting Writing of Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, who, in the New York *Times* and other journals of that superficial, namby-pamby method of thought on popular government, has expressed great fears of the integrity and durability of our Republic because of the caucus, this correspondent says:

"If Mr. Bradford would look a little deeper, perhaps he would discover that the evil is not in the caucus, but in the men who manage it. Perhaps the best men do not get the places. They do sometimes. We got the best man, on the whole, when, by caucus management, Abraham Lincoln was made the nominee at Chicago, and we should not have had him without the caucus. The school-men did not think Lincoln was much of a man, and it was a current idea with them that he was nominated by the rag, tag and bobtail of the Republican party as perhaps he was; but it saved the country. My impression is, that the Cincinnati convention was composed of those who call themselves the "best men," and perhaps they were; and they only nominated poor Greeley, who had no executive capacity at all, and could hardly turn a grindstone properly, though a great writer and thinker. But we are not so utterly "gone up" as Bradford and Curtis think. The government business, allowing for the nature of it, is as well done as any corporation or private business. It is as well done now as in those good old times when the caucus men did not hold the offices. Boston, I know, almost collapsed a year ago because Simmons was to be made collector of the port; but I don't hear that any charges are yet preferred against him for inefficiency or dishonesty, and I suppose the people sleep as soundly as they did when respectable old Levi Lincoln was gathering the taxes. Mr. Curtis, I know, feels grieved that public officers don't attend to their duties any better, notwithstanding most of them get less than fifty dollars per day, and only now and then one finds time to edit *Harper*, and lecture before the principal lyceums; but I trust he will not go into a settled melancholy, as some of the "best men" will not give quite *all* their time to the government when holding public office. That we are about to burst and go to the dogs in consequence of the service is all bosh. Things are bad enough, and always have been; but the government is as good as the people, and in a republic that is about as well as can be expected."

THE RELICT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Hath he daughters?" says King Lear, when he sees a man more wretched than himself. "Hath she sons?" (reversing the sexes) might Mrs. Lincoln ask, if through the lunatic prison-bars which cage her to-day she should see a woman worse used than herself. Ten years have seldom witnessed a reversal of circumstances more awful than that which has overtaken the widow of our "martyred President." Go back to the days of Mr. Lincoln's election; what "complimentary flunkeyism" was gratuitously showered upon his companion in life. Recollect the day when, visiting here alone, to see her son, who was in college at Cambridge, she was borne in open chariot through our streets by the side of our courteous Governor Andrew. Consider the flatteries to which her necessary abode at the White House exposed her. Take into account also the unswerving attachment which the President manifested to the sharer of his early struggles after fortune and the mother of his children. Think of the hour of their separation, and the shock sufficient to shatter her reason and recall the sensation of April 15, 1865. In Boston the assassination of Mr. Lincoln began to be generally known to the waiting-up and about the hour he expired. The star-spangled banner was disappearing from the fronts of dwellings in jealous the good tidings of the previous few days; silently and sadly as the ill news spread, the banners were withdrawn, to reappear at a later hour clothed in crape. Thoughtful women said with tears: "There is one that will suffer more than all others by this terrible event; men may talk of their country's loss, or their party's, the wife of Mr. Lincoln will be the great sufferer." Men answered, "Our country will remember and protect his widow and family. While that flag floats, all that was dear to his domestic life shall be defended and cherished by his country and his loyal friends." In this city sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln prompted ladies of social influence to open a subscription, hoping to raise a hundred thousand dollars to be handed to her so suddenly deprived of the supporting arm, left to provide for herself and her children and required by law and public necessity to vacate at once the White House, she defined her home, and find a shelter elsewhere. She was whelmed with outpourings of consolation from States and cities, clubs and societies, and even realms, and was addressed with an autograph letter by the Queen of Great Britain, who, from her own experience, was qualified to tender the sympathy of a widow.

Time rolls on, and the widow in her loneliness wanders into some eccentricity, apparently in approximation of want, and how merciless was she dealt with. She plans a visit to Europe, and the hope is uttered in loyal print that "this vulgar American woman," the companion of our martyred President, will not profane the royal presence of the widowed Victoria. It has seemed to me that the pitiful culmination of Reverdy Johnson's mission to the Court of St. James, so flatteringly begun, was a retribution upon that old political coxcomb for declining to afford his protection to President Lincoln's widow in her voyage over the sea. Mrs. Lincoln resided in a European city blameless and retired as the widow of Bethulia (Judith), and returned to make her home in Chicago, where her deportment commanded respect, as thy servant is informed, by persons adequate and in a position to decide who were her neighbors. Suddenly we find her removed to a country district, and while there brought before a local inferior court charged with insanity. Convenient professional opinion helps the charge, and in a twinkling the widow of our martyred President finds her estate changed from that of a free woman—free as any of the two millions of women whom her husband's proclamation emancipated—with $75,000 U. S. securities in her pocket, to a penniless and circumscribed insane pauper; her $75,000 U. S. bonds are removed from her person, and other bonds are applied to her person, with the decree that she shall return no more to her own house, but make her home in a mad-house, and in this sudden transformation her son appears to be the chief manager, who takes possession of the bonds and controls her person.

The next we hear is sad enough. On Thursday last, after being removed from the court-room, where she was adjudged insane, the unlooked-for reverse in her situation drove her to despair, and escaping she hurried to a drug-store to obtain poison, in which she was foiled, and this was an excuse for more closely confining her. These symptoms of her insanity, as related, seem to be the womanly passion for purchasing dry-goods with her own money and taking good care of her U. S. bonds. Who takes Mrs. Lincoln's pension of $3000 a year? Her jailer? *Per contra*, while these events are transpiring, we read that Vice-President Wilson, in his hour of elegant salaried leisure and recreation, met in the streets of Memphis the wife of Ex President Jefferson Davis, with whom he shook hands and exchanged cheerful *ante-bellum* memories.—*Boston cor. Salem Gazette.*

Of the $47,000 robbing affair in the Washington Treasury Department the *National Republican* says:

Last evening we saw General Spinner for a few moments. He is very much depressed, and has hardly slept or tasted food since Wednesday afternoon. He is in constant receipt of telegrams and letters of sympathy, and his personal friends are anxious in offering cheering words. It is proper to say that Gen. Spinner has been for several days, perhaps weeks, impressed with the idea that some sad calamity would befall him. For four days he has been out at sea in deep water and smooth sailing, but nearing now the end of his official voyage, he has been oppressive of striking on some hidden rock, or shoal, and having his happiness wrecked. This idea is borrowed from his own language. When in Germany, General Spinner was deeply affected by an accident that happened to soldiers from King William's wars. They had successfully passed through many great battles, and when near their home the car containing them was run off the track and eighty were killed. And now having but a few more days of official life, General Spinner has thought of this again, and wondered if he would escape.

Then, again, many of the employees in his office have felt as though in a sinking ship, and that hundreds and hundreds of them must go down when General Spinner leaves the helm and the new pilot comes in. He has said that the office was a good deal demoralized, and he has been apprehensive on that account. He is no longer a power; and hence, as a natural result, a lack, of that veneration and esteem on the part of many who once turn their faces from the setting to the rising sun. It is such thoughts as these that suggested to General Spinner's mind the idea that some great wrong might take place, and now his worst fears have been realized. An incident in the General's life suggested to him last night the hope that the thief might voluntarily return him the stolen money. It is this: One day when coming to attend a session of Congress he was requested in New York, by August Schell, to take charge of a lady friend of his. Also coming to Washington. When changing cars at Baltimore a third got between himself and his charge and another one pushed closely up beside him. As soon as he sat down he missed his wallet. Horace Maynard, who happened to be in the same car, was apprised of the fact by the General, and the two walked forward toward the stair, where the General thought the thieves were sitting.

In the presence of Mr. Maynard he charged them with picking his pocket, and immediately one of them jumped up and ran toward the rear of the car, but before the General could catch him he jumped from the platform, and in the confusion the other one jumped off the front platform. On arriving at his hotel here the General hung up his overcoat with others, and in the morning he discovered his wallet in an outside pocket, safe and sound—the thieves, in escaping, having replaced it there. And so good fortune may attend him in this way again.

Under the caption of "More Southern outrages," the *National Republican* comments on the following from the San Antonio (Texas) *Express* of the 28th ultimo:

The Galveston *News* of the 23d contains a column of special telegrams relating one side of a bloody affair now going on in Robertson county. A sheriff or officers of the law, accompanied by a party of mounted men, armed to the teeth, invade a settlement of colored people, known as "Merrick's quarter," for the purpose of arresting Merrick, who is charged with burning the court-house of the county. Merrick's settlement is owned by the colored people, and the law proceeds the selling of land to negroes. Here they have gathered for self-protection. Merrick finds his home invaded by a band of men, who, under color of a warrant of arrest, demand his surrender. He resists, and according to the account kills one of the party, Robert Clendenin. The settlement take to the bush, and the white men of the whole country turn out with arms and go to hunting down the colored men. The *News* says:

"Several of the negroes have been shot, and large parties of well-mounted and armed men from all parts of the country are scouring the wilderness comprising the Merrick quarter, and but little doubt is entertained of the speedy capture of the black fiend."

Merrick's brother is killed at the time of the first attack. A later dispatch says:

"A force is summoned from Kosse and Mexia, and from one to two hundred men have been in constant pursuit since. Three negroes and one white associate (a school trader, no doubt) have been captured, and two negroes hung.

An indiscriminate slaughter of negroes is the rule now. All grow out of an attempt to mob Merrick under color of arrest for the crime of arson. What adds piquancy to the whole affair, the statement is made that Merrick was one of Davis' police. Mob law, murder and riot has marked the administration of Coke. The colored people are murdered and trodden under foot under color of law, and outrages exceeding in barbarity the acts of the savages on our frontier are prepetrated and meet the approval of the Democratic press. To own a piece of land is a crime. To fight back when attacked is the signal for an indiscriminate slaughter. The outrage mill grinds in spite of all we can do."

The Reading Magazine for June is interesting. Its leading articles are "Society in the South," an able and timely production, so delineating the superficial and purblind observation of such Northern tourists as the Hon. William D. Kelly, Charles Nordhoff and others of their penetration; and illustrating the policy of the ex-Confederate society and political leaders, that no friend of fair play, of justice, right and good government in the South should fail to read it. "Tammany," "Louisiana at Peace," ex-Congressman Wheeler's article—and the New York *Times* comments; "Catholic Censorship of the Press;" "Romish Designs in America;" "Building Associations;" "Elements of Wealth in the South;" "Cost of Living;" "Joshua R. Giddings;" "Elements of National Wealth," and "The Civil Service Experiment." The only magazine in the country devoted entirely to the discussion of political topics and the Republican party, it should receive the support of every loyal and patriotic citizen. Published at Washington, D. C., at $2 per year.

COFFEE AS A DISINFECTANT.—Roasted coffee is one of the most powerful means, not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. In proof of this, the statement is made that a room, in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all the smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing one pound of newly roasted coffee; and in another room the effluvium occasioned by the cleaning out of a cesspool, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia could be clearly detected, was entirely removed on the employment of freshly burnt coffee. Refrigerators sometimes get musty from flesh, fowl or fish, kept too long in them. No remedy for purifying such receptacle, so simple as burnt coffee, can be employed.

Cincinnati *Commercial*: The variety of kisses introduced in the Beecher business is calculated to amaze people who do their kissing without analysis. There have been the parental kiss, the inspiration kiss, the inquisitive kiss, the enthusiastic kiss, and holy kiss—the kiss of reconciliation, the kiss of grace mercy and peace, and the kiss mutual. The other kisses are reserved for the rebuttal testimony. It would not do to bring them all out at once; there is a limit to human endurance.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may sink others in the path of life without walking in, it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

If the staff be crooked, the shadow cannot be straight.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La, are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The editorial brethren who manage our daily, morning, papers do not appear to dwell together in that unity so much commended by the sweet singer of Israel. Somehow the hot weather far from causing all acerbities begottan by political differences, business relations, or personal piques, to subside, rather stirs up the blood of our contemporaries; and the consequence is little flings, small shots, and occasional shells in the camp of each, calculated to keep things lively, if not "red hot." The *Times*, truly independent, except as to Auditor Clinton,—a sort of journalistic Ishmaelite at present,—don't like the *Picayune* and can't "abear" the *Republican*. Both these reciprocate in their own way the delicate favors of their neighbors, while the *Bulletin*, latterly grown out of the leading strings of such Democratic managers as Mr. Booth, the talkative hatter, acts as the ring master in occasionally touching up the trio, receiving in turn the compliments of each. The *Times* having taken the occasion of the announcement of the *Homer Iliad* and one or two other country journals in favor of ex-Governor Warmoth for the gubernatorial contest for next year, for an attack both sharp and malignant upon that gentleman, the *Republican* publishes a card from Mr. Jasper Blackburn the editor of the *Iliad*; and captioning its article, "journalistic amenities," with its usual keen irony rather induces the impression of the unworthiness of the *Times* while it defends ex-Governor Warmoth as having requested the editor of the *Iliad* not to run for Governor. The retort courteous of the *Times* will next be received, and in some way we doubt not the *Picayune* will be involved; whence general firing along the lines will be heard, in which the *Bulletin* and, perhaps, the Gallic *Bee*, will not fail to join.

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL WILLIS TRAVIS.

The *Republican* of Wednesday contained a notice of the death of one of its oldest and most esteemed contributors, Judge N. W. Travis; who had been from its organization associated in the *Republican* corps of writers, and was well known and regarded in our community as a man of pure and umblemished character. Mr Travis death was caused by pleuisy which occasioned him much suffering for over a month, though he was up and about his usual business to a short time before his decease. The *Republican* thus speaks of the dead journalist:

Mr. Travis has been attached to the editorial staff of the *Republican* nearly all the time this journal has been published. His writings were characterized by sincerity and truthfulness, rather than vigor of thought or expression. And such was his whole life. He was an honest, kind-hearted man, without ambition, of whom it may be said he had not an enemy in the world. During the past three or four sessions of the Legislature, he reported the proceedings of the Senate for this paper, and one year reported both houses. Of course, in this connection he had the usual duty incident to such a situation, of shaping crude, ungrammatical, nonsensical speeches into an appearance of respectability and sense, for which small thanks is still the market price. The Legislature generally voted him a small gratuity for thus hiding from our neighbors the native ignorance of our representatives, but for two years he has been refused payment. Once his claim was "scaled" fifty per cent. This year he got nothing. He died very poor, though he has had great opportunities to do much less work and make more money. We do not believe he ever touched a dollar which was not honestly his own.

A SENSIBLE PROJECT.

We observe in the *Republican* of Thursday a well written, well digested article captioned "Is their task ended?" in which the industrial problem of the South and particularly Louisiana is commended to the consideration of the early Abolitionists and philanthropists of the North, in additional service for the advancement and welfare of the colored people. The *Republican's* article might well be deemed, as it doubtless was, instigated by our editorial last week on Land and Labor in which similar ideas were advanced and a like request preferred; though we based our wishes and expressed our desire for aid on the broader ground of business, commercial, and pecuniary interests, rather than simply humanitarian or philanthropical sentiments. We urged the developement of our agricultural resources as the primal necessity to the business interests of Louisiana; and advocated as a direct and speedy means to this the encouragement of immigration of colored laborers from adjoining States to our midst. The necessity for an effort so eminently practical and fraught with such healthful, probable results to our State, no observing citizen will gainsay. We are the more pleased, therefore, when the commercial editor of the *Republican* seconds our efforts and joins our request for sympathy and aid, in a measure so conducive to the State, in insistance upon an engagement in the new field of manufactures by our people; and an invocation to the early Abolitionists and philanthropists to sustain the enterprise.

Two paragraphs from the *Republican* article are specially deserving of mention; as they mark the observation of the writer, himself a Southern thinker and experimentalist, as also a practical worker in the field of labor developement here, and evidence the force of our own conclusions upon this important topic. They are thus stated:

The indispensable usefulness of the colored element as field laborers, mechanics, sailors and domestics having been conceded, it becomes a duty to add a further capacity in the colored people to do almost as much more for the cause of a common usefulness by engaging in the department of manufactures; a department *in which the white people have not yet succeeded;* a department of industry indispensable to retain their revenues from agriculture and support their whole population.

We limit ourselves in this treatise to the manufacture of cotton into yarns, cloths and prints. It may be premised that there can be no competition among cotton mills, for there is market enough for all their products. Cotton mills are therefore no more in the way of each other than cotton plantations. *The race that makes cotton can spin the cotton.* The owners and operatives of a cotton mill run by colored people would deserve and receive social approval for making a pound of negro made cotton worth the price of three pounds of raw cotton. It is, in effect the problem of making three blades of grass grow where one grew before, and that, said Swift, is a service worth "the whole race of politicians."

With this assertion our contemporary invites the Abolitionists "to come again to the front," asking that "they should receive this newborn people at the font of freedom and become sponsors for its moral future." Insisting that a decent appeal shall be made to them—the Abolitionists—and that Governor Antoine, Colonel Lewis, and Senator Pinchback, with other representative men, "take immediate measures to inquire into the practicability of establishing in New Orleans a mill for the manufacture of cotton fabrics to be controlled, conducted, and run by colored operatives." These gentlemen to visit Massachusetts and seek aid from "the friends of the race and rights of the colored people" in such an object. We heartily commend this counsel and trust that the gentlemen now engaged in the land and labor project, so well begun, will avail themselves of the advice given, and make the *Republican's* suggestion the basis of definite action for the immediate future. In this we are sure all will concur, though we are aware that the subject is one which neither race distinctions nor affiliations should becloud. The early Abolitionists, besides being right, as events demonstrated, were eminently practical. They were in no sense the visionary dreamers their opponents and slavery propagandists so frequently asserted. Emancipation has done much to benefit trade and commerce, and strengthen the inter-dependence relation between the States, harmonizing the country. This industrial project will but add to the important work; and the shrewd business man and operator of New England, born Abolitionist and philanthropist as he is, will clearly perceive its practicability and success.

If Colonel Parker, our very efficient Postmaster, is not made illustrious in the annals of our city, it will not be from lack of testimonials by friends or appreciative tokens of esteem and regard from the numerous employes and others, with whom, in a long official term, he has come in intercourse. The latest, and, to our mind, decidedly one of the most pleasing evidences of this regard for Colonel Parker we have seen, is a crayon sketch of our off hand and bustling Postmaster, done so artistically, and yet so accurate in its portrayal of each feature and every outward characteristic of its subject, that the most intimate friends of Colonel Parker will not fail to pronounce it excellent. The sketch is from the pencil of Mr. Decuir, one of the clerks of the Post-Office, who, certainly, in this evidences art and skill above and beyond the pay and place usually given the clerical laborer.

SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

The pathway through which, as a race, we passed to acquire the right of suffrage was steep and rugged; and beset with dangers incurred by no other class of American citizens. When the native white lad steps into his majority the sanctions of a constitutional provision clothes him at once with every right of citizenship. The foreigner after five years of probation becomes fully adopted into the political family of the republic; but up to 1868 the national statutes were silent as to the negro's place and rights in the body politic; and when after seven years of conflict he was adopted by the nation, the incidents attendant on the assumption of his rights were bloody and discouraging to the last degree. There is not a Southern State which has not some sanguinary chapter written by Kuklux and other clans whose purpose was to destroy the negro and his white friends rather than share the rights of suffrage with them.

When one takes a retrospect of those days of blood our present possession of the ballot takes on a higher value than that given to it by other races. While the Irish and German, and Frenchman, boast, when speaking of the ballot, that they possessed it as a birthright, the negro's glory is that he obtained his freedom and enfranchisement "with a *great price.*" Driven to dens and caves of the earth for consultation; dragged at midnight from the bosom of his family and lynched; shot down in the open daylight at the polls; made a fugitive and a vagabond in his native State for no other reason than his political difference with the native whites, the negro has truly sealed his testimony with his blood, and vindicated his claim to manhood by his noble sacrifices for liberty.

This is all well. But what use is he making of his ballot to-day? Does *he* make any use of it at all? Does not some one else decide when and how he is to vote and whom he shall vote for? Is he not to-day the victim of as vicious a piece of political machinery as was ever hatched in Tammany Hall or put to execution under the bloody and tyrannical instructions of captain Rynders in his palmiest days of New York thugism.

In every truly republican State, where the State Central Committee calls a convention and fixes the apportionment and the place and time of meeting, its work is done. From that point the local organizations, in township and county, or ward and district, take up the work and perfect it by their own agents in their own way. They have no more to do with central committees or indeed with any other body except the convention to which they elect their delegates. When the convention assembles each delegate presents credentials to the convention, through the credential committee, and that convention alone has the right to decide as to membership.

Now let us see how we use our ballots here—or rather how we let others use them for us. The Central Committee requests parish committees to forward the credentials and names of their delegates to the chairman and secretary of the State Central Committee. What for? Is not a delegate the best custodian of his own credentials? Shall his fellow-citizens honor him with the high duty of representing them, and he be allowed to trifle with the sacred trust by giving his credentials to some unauthorized person? Nobody, but the convention to which he is accredited, has the right even to see his credentials, much less to hold them; and assume to make up lists from them. The credentials are given to the delegate to make sure that the people who send him shall not be cheated out of their just right of representation. How can this be avoided if the credentials are given up to some committee which has no more right to them than the Democratic State Central Committee has?

But this is not the worse feature in our surrender of our electoral rights. When the delegate arrives in the city he is told to go some where and get a pass which will allow him to enter some hall under somebody's permission: and shame to say, heretofore the delegate has submitted to the miserable usurpation. What right has any man or any set of men to keep a delegate out of a hall unless he submits to the humiliation of carrying a pass like slaves from their masters before the war? If a man has a right to a seat among delegates let him prove it by handing in his credentials. If he has his credentials they alone entitle him to admission any where and the Convention alone has the right to pass upon them.

Let us see if we can not begin to use our own ballots; we are past our political childhood, let us try to act like men. If we will try to get rid of our vicious local convention system, of trying to outwit our people to please some trickster; and drop our convention hacks, who sell their votes to cut and dried candidates; and resume the use of our own ballot, and insist on being the custodian of our own credentials, taking no man's pass to go into a hall, we shall soon see a change for the better from the ward club all the way up to the State-House.

Another ineffectual attempt has been made during the week by the Grand Jury of the Superior Criminal Court to subject Auditor Clinton to trial, and what many vainly hope, to punishment for alleged delinquencies in office. An indictment has been found so flimsily drawn, while apparently strongly stated, that in advance it is predicted, the case will on trial fail to rest despite the several specific charges in its arraignment. The Auditor will therefore again escape not only from the leash of those specially desirous of his official overthrow, but from the stern justice which the general public full believe he deserves. Meanwhile Governor Kellogg has requested the Superior Criminal Court to prolong its session for the trial of the cause which may probably be had during the next week.

General Hayes, the Republican Gubernatorial nominee in Ohio, is one of the strongest men politically in the State. Intelligent observers predict his election over the Democratic nominee, whether in the person of "Ryesup William Allen" or any other fossil of that party, by a majority of at least thirty thousand votes. Judge Taft, who was the choice of many in the late Republican Convention in Ohio, cordially yielded his influence to his more successful competitor, Gen. Hayes' nomination; and the Republicans of Ohio enter the campaign determined and confident of giving retrogressive and pro-secession Democracy a thorough trouncing in the State election.

The Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* has resumed its patent outside.

SENATOR PINCHBACK.

RESOLUTIONS OF WELCOME.

The subjoined resolutions of our colored citizens of Arkansas are additional evidences of the general and national regard in which our distinguished representative, Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, is held. We should preface their publication with the statement that during the sojourn, so far, of Gov. Pinchback and family at Hot Springs, he has received such courteous attentions from the colored and white citizens thereof as our people generally will be pleased to hear. While *en route*, at Memphis, Messrs. Church and Shaw of that city, and at Little Rock, Messrs. Emerson and Gibbs extended generous hospitality and good cheer, alike grateful and refreshing to the Senator and family:

At a meeting of the citizens of Hot Springs, held on Friday June 11th, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to welcome to our healthful resort Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and express to him the high regard in which he is held by them, the following resolutions were adopted and the undersigned committee requested to present them.

Resolved, That it is with feeling of pleasure and gratification that we welcome into our midst Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana.

Resolved further, That in Mr. Pinchback, the colored citizens of Louisiana and the whole United States have a Representative in whom they may well feel pride; as his patriotic life has been devoted, with an ability, honesty and integrity seldom equalled, to maintaining and defending their rights and preserving them inviolate.

Resolved further. That, the welcome and friendly interest expressed above are also extended to the family of Mr. Pinchback, who in common with himself, have our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

Respectfully,

R. H. FLOYD, Chairman;
L. G. ROBBINS,
F. W. BEATTIE,
H. McCAFFREY,
HENRY ROBINSON,
H. V. CASHIN, Committee.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE IN MINNESOTA SAYS IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court, has in response to the request of a grand jury given his opinion as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill. Nelson has been a life-long Democrat, and this fact may have led the parties interested to expect an adverse decision. What must have been their astonishment, when, after alluding to the provisions of the last three amendments to the Constitution, and to the celebrated decision of the Supreme Court in the slaughter-house case, the Judge proceeded to give his opinion in the following emphatic terms:

I call your attention to this case for the reason that several distinguished federal district Judges, and one eminent circuit Judge, in instructing grand juries upon the presentation of a similar question, have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of this first section of the fourteenth amendment is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law under consideration, and have therefore, given a negative reply to the question propounded. With great respect for the opinions of these judges, I cannot assent to their conclusions, and while I have no sympathy with this kind of congressional legislation, and believe that the State governments should punish all wrong or outrage of this character committed within their limits, still I think when race, color, nativity, or religious or political belief furnishes the only reason for the commission of such wrong or outrage, a proper occasion arises for the exercise of the power of Congress under this amendment. The objection urged against such a law is that it seeks to punish in the federal courts a violation of certain privileges which pertain to State citizenship. It is not doubted that the punishment of ordinary offenses against persons of any race belongs to State governments. They were created for the purpose of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of individual happiness, and should legislate for this object. Yet as the fourteenth amendment creates citizenship and guarantees equality of all citizens before the law, I think Congress can provide for the punishment of individuals who deprive any person of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of race or color. These rights and privileges are derived from the Federal Government, and are under its protection.

It will be conceded, I think, that State legislation making it an offense to refuse the enjoyment of hotel accommodation to white persons, and permitting the exclusion of all other persons, would be repugnant to the amendment. If so, cannot Congress interpose until some unfriendly and discriminating State law is passed? Must it confine its action to correcting obnoxious legislation, and not restrain individuals? In case of McCullach vs. The State of Maryland, (4 Wheaton, pp. 400,537,) the construction of the grant legislative power under the Constitution as it stood before the recent amendments was fully discussed, and it decided that within the grant of power to Congress for purposes of legislation it may select any proper means of effecting the object in view, and may adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conducive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the court in this case, where the express power to enforce the provisions of the amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate even though a State had passed no obnoxious law, and may also in advance of such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary remedy the evil against which this amendment proposes to guard. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of congresssional legislation, the power of Congress can be exercised directly to put down all outrage or discrimination on the part of individuals, when the motive originates only against race or color. I do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law, in my opionion, is constitutional.

In a recent issue of the *Dunn Leader*, now suspended, there appeared a statement charging Hon. John Gair with the possession of $91,000 of funded State warrants and other securities, which Mr. Gair desires us to deny with the following explanation. Mr. Julius Garr, cashier of the Southern Bank, not long since had funded in the new consolidated State bonds $91,000 of State warrants and securities. His signature appears in the transaction as J. Garr, a name not enough alike John Gair to cause the *Leader* to make a blunder; but Mr. Gair and the *Leader* were not on good terms: there were political and personal differences, we are told, between the paper's managers and him. Thus the charge of our friend Gair's being in any sense so rich or having such possessions as the *Leader* indicated. We regret for Mr. Gair's sake, perhaps, that he doesn't possess anything like the sum placed to him, though we rejoice in his vindication from the unjust and malignant aspersions of an enemy.

The salary of the Mayor of New York is $32 37 per day. General Fitz John Porter, who, early in the late war, was driven from the army and branded as a traitor by a court-martial composed of the ablest of his brother officers, holds a municipal position worth $27 30 per day. The salaries of other city officers range from $21 to $16 per day. The hobby of Democracy just now is retrenchment in public expenditures. This the New York Democracy proceeded to do in true Democratic style—they reduced the wages of laborers from $2 to $1 60 per day, and the salaries of high officials remain intact. Thus Democratic progress and reform!

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Northern papers record a glut in the strawberry market. In Norfolk they were selling for three cents per quart. A Maryland farmer raised a quantity weighing one ounce each. What a pity we can't have such cheapness and size here.

Vice President Wilson is clearly a lucky man. The latest evidence of the good genius accompanying him is his narrow escape from destruction by the railroad accident last Sunday on the New York and Boston express. Miss. Annie Louise Carey, Speaker Blain, and the Vice President, with other passengers were on board. The train ran off the track and bruised Miss Carey and Mr. Blaine, while the Vice President escaped without a scratch. The devout Puritans of New England will doubtless regard the accident as a warning for travelling on the evening of the Lord's Day, while they thank God, their Henry escaped.

The *National Republican* of the 10th inst., greeted its thousands of readers with supplements and appendices, embodying lists of tax sales and delinquent tax payers, making in the aggregate over one hundred and fifty pounds of paper to one hundred subscribers. Ninety eight compositors, the service of mammoth presses, fuel ding one of the largest four cylinder Hoe in the country, folding machines, and swarms of small boys were employed.

Mr. Levi Wells, son of our excellent Surveyor of Customs, returned to the city yesterday from a week's absence on personal business at his home, in Rapides parish. Mr. Wells reports the crops promising and all things indicative renewed prosperity in Rapides.

Mr. John F. Smith of 82 St. Charles street desires that we should state the very result of a prize shooting at the very enjoyable picnic of the Americus and Pickwick Clubs at Orange Grove last Saturday. The first prize of a gold medal given to the best score made by members was won by Mr. M. J. Simms, Treasurer of the Pickwick Club, who made the fine score of 63 points. Senator T. T. Allain of West Baton Rouge made the best shooting outside of the club, accomplishing the score of 70 points. As he was not a member he obtained only the second prize though deserving better.

Dearth of news does not characterize the well known and popular stand of Staub, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street. A gatherer of all the different journals and magazines of the day, Staub supplies all comers with exactly what is needed. He is ever obliging and sure to please.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF COLORED MASONS.

The following letter informing the colored Masons of this city of the action of the Convention of Grand Lodges, lately held at Darmstadt Germany is cause of great congratulation among them:

DARMSTADT, 17 May, 1875.

My Most Wonderful and Beloved Brother:

After a long and very spirited debate, the Convention of Grand Lodges has at last, by the following *unanimous* resolution, recognized the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Boston and the Grand Lodge of Ohio (colored): "With regard to the motions made by the Grand Lodge Prince Hall and of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the Convention of Grand Lodges declares that these Grand Lodges appear properly constituted and that the German Lodges will accord to members of those Lodges and of their sister lodges without reserve a joyful acceptance into their lodges." It required a long, spirited fight, but we have carried it to a happy end, and now your cause is in order. In the *name* of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, I now request you to cause your Grand Lodge to propose to us three of your members, from whom we shall choose one as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in your Grand Lodge. In like manner we shall very soon propose three of our members to you, from whom your Grand Lodge will choose one for its representative. My telegram of this morning you will have received. In hearty brotherly love I greet you. Your truly united brother.

FREDERICK GUETZA,
G. M. of G. L. of H.

The official communication of the above resolution you will receive hereafter from the Grand Secretary of the Convention of Grand Lodges. The fact, however, is fixed.—*Boston Globe, June 5.*

STATE NEWS.

The crop prospects along the Teche are the best we have seen for years. The cane is of *good* size and very thick—stubble *plant* alike, promising an abundant yield. The present week of dry weather is being taken advantage of by our best planters in laying their crops by, or at least, the most forward portion of it. The early planting of corn was delayed in the spring, but that planted later is growing finely. Altogether, our agricultural outlook is the best we have had for years.—*Attakapas Register*

ON THE STUMP.—We understand Judge A. B. Levisee has been invited by the State Republican Executive Committees of Pennsylvania and Ohio to stump those States in the interest of the Republican party, and the invitation has been accepted. Judge Levisee is a learned lawyer and fluent speaker, and we have no doubt his speeches will have great weight in the coming campaign in the States named. It is also the intention of Judge Levisee to mount the stump in Louisiana during the campaign of 1876, and do all in his power for the benefit of the Republican party. We shall be pleased to publish some of the speeches delivered by him on his tour.—*Southwestern Telegram.*

The *Dunn Leader* of the 12th inst. announces its suspension and the appearance next Saturday—to-day—in its stead, of the *Ledger* a paper "fearless and an uncompromising exponent of pure Republicanism and defender of the rights of all classes and colors."

Call and see Ellis, news dealer opposite the Post-Office. All the domestic, foreign, and literary journals and news of the day to be had at his stand.

EDUCATIONAL.

Just now the following "Rules for Spelling," published by the *Journal of Education* will interest many.

Rule 1. All monosyllables ending in l, with a single vowel before it, have double l at the close; mill, sell

Rule 2. All monosyllables ending in l, with a double vowel before it, have one l at the close; wail, sail.

Rule 3. Monosyllables ending in l, when compounded, retain but one l each; as fulfil, skilful.

Rule 4. All words of more than one syllable, ending in l, have only one l in the close, as faithful, delightful; except recall, befall, unwell, etc.

Rule 5. All derivations from words ending in l have one l only; as equality from equal; fulness from full, except the end in er, or ll, as mill, miller; full, fuller.

Rule 6. All participles ending in ing, from words ending in e, lose the e final; as have, having, amuse, amusing; except they come from verbs ending in double e, and then they retain both; as see, seeing agree, agreeing.

Rule 7. All verbs in ly, and nouns in ment, retain the final of their primitives; as brave, bravely; refinement, except, judgement, acknowledgement.

Rule 8. All derivatives from words ending in er retain the e before the r; as refer, reference; except hindrance from hinder; remembrance from remember; disastrous from disaster; monstrous from monster; wondrous from wonder; cumbrous from cumber, etc.

Rule 9. All compound words, if both end not in l, retain their primitive parts entire; as millstones, chargeable, graceless, except always, also, deplorable, almost, admirable, etc.

Rule 10. All monosyllables ending with a consonant, with a single consonant before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as sin, sinner; ship, shipping, big, bigger, glad, gladder.

Rule 11. Monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives, as sleep, sleeping, troop, trooper.

Rule 12. All words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives as commit, committee; compel, compelled; appal, appalling; distil, distillery.

Rule 13. Nouns of one syllable, ending in y, change y into ies in the plural and verbs ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change y into ies in the third person singular to the present tense and past participle, as fly, flies; I apply, he applies; I reply, or have replied, or he replied. If they be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable, as key, or keys; I play, he plays; we have enjoyed ourselves.

Rule 14. Compound words whose primitive ends in y, change into i, as beauty, beautiful; lovely, loveliness.

At a recent teachers' meeting in California a lecturer on arithmetic declared that twelve years of age is young enough for the pupil to undertake the logic of arithmetic. "Mere glibness in recitation," he said, "must not be mistaken for reasoning; effort of memory in a mere formula is not an effort of the reasoning faculties. We are wiser in training the muscles than in training the mind." He also advocated instruction in spelling by fixing the attention on words needing study, by abolishing the books, by teaching in sentences and not in columns, and by teaching the use of words. "The tendency," he declared, "is to skip the words in common use, and that is a grave error. The words a pupil has a tendency to use are words he must be taught. When he comes to words he finds necessary to use, then, and not till then, let him be interested in learning to spell them. They must be trained to study spelling silently, to know the words by sight. The advanced pupils should be taught to classify words, and as each class is learned put them by, and take up another family of words."

It is the opinion of a writer in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* that "it is a cruel error to suppose that a child can only know well what it struggles hard to learn. What it needs is to clearly understand a given fact or principle, and it is then less an effort of memory than an easy grasp of the understanding to retain it. It is not hard to remember what is clearly comprehended. What taxes and tortures children is the effort to remember isolated words, rules, problems, and facts, the full scope of which might be explained by the teacher in a moment. * * * The youngest children are those whose minds are totally untrained, and who are to be started in a career of study. To them all knowledge of letters is new, and they are eager, as adventurers in a new and interesting country. To satisfy their eager thirst for knowledge without overtasking them, to inspire right habits of study, to keep alive their anxiety for information; in brief, to rightly start them in a career which will absorb one-third their lives, is the most important work given to a teacher. Yet this is, as a rule, committed to those without experience. It is clearly and certainly wrong."

The following from the *Attakapas Register* of the 12th inst. will doubtless apply with like force and suggestion to other School Boards and parishes in our State:

Our new School Board met in Franklin on the 7th, and organized by electing Senator Sypher as President, and Mr. Parkerson as Secretary and Treasurer. We learn that there were but four members present from the fact of some uncertainty about the call, but have been unable to learn what business was transacted, other than a conclusion to continue the schools which are at present being taught. The great mistake heretofore has been that there was no regularity in the school term. One year we have six or eight months school, and the next only two or three. Children can never learn in this way. The income for schools is about the same each year, and we suggest to the Board that they fix on the longest term their means will admit of, and then have the terms regular. We also venture the suggestion to the Board that they grade the schools, and pay salaries according to the grade; and furthermore, that they make an effort to improve their teachers. The wages paid are sufficient to get good, competent, and experienced instructors. Not all of the present teachers are competent, and by grading the schools and paying salaries according to the grade teachers will be encouraged to improve themselves. As it now is, the best teacher is paid the same as the poorest.

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.—We find the law requires the Auditor of Public Accounts to furnish the State Superintendent within the first ten days of March, June, September and December of each year, the amount of school money in the State Treasury. It is then made the duty of the State Superintendent to apportion said money among the several parishes of the State for the purpose of paying the teachers.

We had no apportionment for the first quarter of this year, and we are informed that there will be no apportionment made until September. We cannot say whose fault this is, but there ought to be money in the State Treasury if the Tax Collectors have performed their duty. Whether there be much or little it would appear just to have the amount distributed, as the money is very much needed by the teachers. —*Terrebonne Republican.*

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Threatened reduction in area in cotton report to Agricutural Department has not taken place as predicted. On the contrary there has been an enlargement. Reported increase between one and two per cent as compared with yield of last year.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Wm. M. Tweed discharged by Court of Appeals at Albany. News created profound sensation. Tweed learned the news from Foster Dewey his private secretary. He received announcement calmly arguing that he was innocent and willing to meet justice. A bench warrant for Tweed's rearrest was issued by a judge of the Court of Sessions on a criminal charge of forgery, but orders of arrest in civil suits will be served first.

OMAHA June 15.—City full of grasshoppers from the vast army which passed over yesterday. Grasshoppers going over northward, doing little or no damage.

WILKESBURRE.—The rebellious miners disagreeing among themselves, all have returned to work, without concessions from proprietors.

Ninety beautiful engravings enliven *Harper's Magazine* for July. Of the seventeen articles edifying the reader, seven of these are illustrated. The Newburyport paper by Mrs. Spofford, besides the merit of the author in its production,—who has managed from the rich historic lore surrounding the early settlement and the revolutionary existence of this "Attic region of America" to furnish vividly interesting and excellent reading, is finely illustrated; these last serving as the frame to word coloring and imagery, that the reader is forced to yield homage to the fair authoress in admiring. "The Channel Islands" by G. W. Benjamin; William Black's description of Lewis, the principal island of the Hebrides; Mr. Parton's selection for this number in his papers on "Caricature in the Revolutionary Period," and the rare and curious illustrations occupying it; "The Echoes of Bunker Hill" by Dr. Sam'l Osgood; "The Stone Age in Europe" by Professor Chas. Rau. Miss Thackeray's serial story, "Miss Angel;" "Garth," Julian Hawthorne's new novel; "The First Century" by Edward Atkinson; a thoughtful review of our American commerce; "The Story of Trumpone," a humorous love story by Miss M'Carthy; and the Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer and Record, with the poetry of the number by T. B. Aldrich, Fannie R. Robinson, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Helen S. Conant and A. F. make up the contents of a number in everywise entertaining and especially desirable to the thousands of readers who monthly attend the issuance of this sterling magazine.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	12¾@12¾	12¾
Strict Ordinary	13 @13¼	—
Good Ordinary	13¼@13¾	13¼
Strict Good Ordinary	13¾@14	—
Low Middling	14 @14¼	14¼
Strict Low Middling	14¼@14¾	—
Middling	14¾@15¼	15
Strict Middling	15 @15¼	—
Good Middling	15¼@15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¼@16¾	15¾
Fair	— @—	—

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam - Cotton to Liverpool—@⅛d; to Boston ⅜c.; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York ⅜c; to Philadelphia, ⅜c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool, —@⅛d; to Havre 1c; to Genoa, 1¼c; to Boston, 9-16c.

SUGAR—7⅞@8c for common, 8¼@8¼c for fair, 8¼c for good fair, 8⅜@8⅝c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9¼c for strictly prime, —@9¼c for seconds, 9¼@9⅜c for yellow clarified, 10@10¼c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $5@—, double extra $5 50, treble extra $5 57@6, choice extra $5 75@7, single extra $5 25, low treble extra $6, choice treble extra $6 50, choice and family extra $6 75@7 25 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Mess $—@22 50 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $22@25@22 50 for original, and $22 for repacked.

PIG PORK—Is selling in lots at $11 and jobbing at $11 50 ₱ half bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—9¾c for shoulders, 13¼c for clear rib sides, and 13¼c for clear sides ₱ lb.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¾c, clear rib sides 13¼c, and clear sides 13¼c ₱ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14¾, keg 15¼c.

CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 89c, white 92c ₱ bushel.

OATS—78c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $23; choice $26 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 50 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 25 ₱ bushel for mixed and $1 35 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 19@1 20, and Western at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gallon.

HAMS—Choice 13¼@13¼c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—95@98c ₱ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—13c ₱ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14¼c, India 10c ₱ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4¼c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9¼c; medium 10@10¼c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12¼c; medium 13¼@14c; good 15¼@16¼c; fine 17¼@18¼, and selections 20@22c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KEEP COOL.

In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the

CHINA PALACE.

Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

Water Coolers $1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers $5, new styles Table Mats $1, English Stone China Chamber Sets $3 75, Decorated China Spittoons only $1

AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S

China Palace,

129.....Canal Street.....129

jn5 3m Touro Buildings.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK

SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

—DIRECTORS—

Vor. Maignan, Alf. Waltz,
J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spor,
J. B. Camors. M. F. Dunn,
J. R. Boarman.

V. MAIGNAN.....President.
J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.
J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.
C. D. STURTEVANT..Assistant Cashier.

94 CANAL STREET,
ap3 6m NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

AND PRINTER,

73 Camp Street,

may29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to		$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $900. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,

Send P O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

W. B. STEVENSON,

DEALER IN

New and Second Hand

FURNITURE,

SALE ROOMS:

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next to Picayune Office.

Auctions Three Times a Week.

Private Sales on Commission.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

The best storage at the very lowest figure. je12 1m

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

jan30

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

SAZERAC BRANDIES

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88.....*BOURBON STREET*.....88

NEW ORLEANS

Carriages furnished at the shorter notice.

B. BLOOMFIELD, T. M. ANDERSON.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

GENERAL STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,

—AND—

LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOKSELLERS,

47....Chartres Street....47

(Between Customhouse and Bienville.)

Keep constantly on hand for sale, at LOW PRICES a full and varied assortment of General Stationery, Papers and Envelopes,

Comprising everything necessary for the Counting-Room,

Banks,
Insurance Companies,
Merchants,
Lawyers,
Clerks of Courts,
Steamboat Clerks,
Civil Engineers,
And Railroads.

—ALSO—

FANCY NOTE PAPER AND CARDS,

Of the Greatest Variety, Suitable for Balls, Parties, Soirees and Weddings.

TO ARTISTS, BUILDERS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On hand and for sale at Northern prices, a complete assortment of

Drawing Materials,

Comprising—

Mathematical Instruments,
Drawing Papers, Boards,
Painters' Pallets, Brushes,
Saucers, Mezzotint, etc.
Tracing Cloth and Paper,
Drawing Pens, Lithographic Pens, Drawing Pencils, etc.

Also, Various works on Drawing, Architecture and Engineering.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.

STEEL PENS.....STEEL PENS.

From the Manufactories of Gillott, Perry, Spencerian, Harrison & Bradford, Esterbrook & Co., comprising the Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered to the public. For sale at low prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE NEW CIVIL CODE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE REVISED CIVIL CODE,

With reference to the Acts of the Legislature, up to and including the Session o 1874 and the Decisions of the Supreme Court, up to and including Volume XXV Annual Reports, with an Exhaustive Index, compiled and edited by Hon. Albert Voorhies, Ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, author of the Criminal Jurisprudence of Louisiana. Price, Ten Dollars.

THE REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE,

(New Edition,)

Compiled and edited by

HON. ALBERT VOORHIES,

Are now being published and will be issued shortly.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

Law Publishers, Mercantile Printers, Engravers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE CIVIL CODE

Will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $10.

SCRAP BOOKS! SCRAP BOOKS!!

Now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Scrap Books, comprising all sizes and styles, for sale at low prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville,

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

Cash Boxes,
Post-Office Boxes,
Date Racks, Etc.

For sale at low prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

The undersigned solicit the attention of the Legal Profession to their extensive and well selected stock of

LAW BOOKS,

Comprising Text Books, Law Treatises, and Works of the Most Eminent American and English Jurists

—On—

Equity,
Common Law,
Nisi Prius, and
Chancery Practice,

—Also—

A full supply of

FRENCH LAW WORKS,

From the Most Eminent Jurisconsults and Lawyers of France, Germany, Spain and Italy.

For sale at publishers' prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

Law Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

47 Chartres Street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville. je19 3m

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contants to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, THUS THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depredations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. je12 6m

GET YOUR SHIRTS

—AT—

S. N. MOODY'S,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,

Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

—OF—

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60 which pays for all the Professor's Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, $5 Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; Diploma Fee, $30.

For Circular and additional particulars, address

Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
DEAN, 514 Pine Street.
June 6 Philadelphia, Pa.

MASONIC.

A. Y. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. Wm. Week, W. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 536, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. Y. M. Wm. Thompson, W. M. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1. Wm. Thompson E. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON, President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Director.

ALCORN

UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Cayland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.

The ample endowment of the

UNIVERSITY

enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, address

CHAS. THOMPSON, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Or ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,

Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,

80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

ap21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

JUNE.

Sunday, 20—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday, 27—Fifth Sunday after Trinity
Tuesday, 29—St. Peter.

JULY.

Sunday, 4—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 11—Seventh Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 18—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 25—St. James; Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

Whatever Indiana in its civil government may do to violate the sanctity of marriage in its easy divorce laws, the (General) Reformed Synod recently in session at Fort Wayne in that State thus expresses its convictions:

"*Resolved*, That the marriage bond entered into under the administration of the state or church is indissoluble except by natural death.

"*Resolved*, That while regarding the divorces granted by the state as valid as far as temporalities are concerned, we do hereby direct the various pastors and judicatories of the Reformed Church in the United States to give no validity in their spiritual discipline to any divorce except such as has been granted upon the ground of adultery by one or both parties in the marriage."

Thus the Presbyterian General Assembly relative to fraternal correspondence with the Southern Presbyterian Church:

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly deeply regrets that negotiations in reference to fraternal correspondence have failed; that the Assembly deems it expedient to press the question of fraternal relations at present by further negotiations through the appointment of another committee. At the same time the Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to affirm unequivocally itself in the integrity and Christian character of our brethren of the Southern Church, and to declare that all acts and deliverances of the Northern Assembly of which they complain are wholly null and void, and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we represent, or as rules of proceedings for the presbyteries and church sessions; and that, in so far as they or any of them can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations on the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assemblage as Christians and Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjust to them, and would be disapproved and regretted by us; and further, to reaffirm explicitly, in harmony with the repeated and emphatic deliverances of former Assemblies, our hearty willingness and our earnest and sincere desire for the re-establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies on terms and conditions which shall be mutually honorable and in the spirit of Christian, hearty forbearance and brotherly love; and that we await in charity and hope the early coming of the day when we shall again mingle with our brethren of the Southern Church in Christian fellowship and co-operation."

Of the ladies temperance crusade in the city of Calcutta, India, the following is stated:

The plan of the ladies has been to go out on Sunday after church service in bands of five or six to the streets where the sailors' resorts abound, and entering the saloons to sing, with the permission of the landlords, a Christian hymn, followed by addresses and personal appeals. The landlords have so far been very civil, and us to the sailors the following stories are told by a correspondent: "It is touching to see the tears in their eyes while they say, 'I've been to sea for many years, and never been spoken to by a lady like this before;' or, as one did lately, 'Well, I should like to have a picture of this place as it is, with you all sitting down and talking with us poor sailors.' Another remarked, 'This is a queer place to come and talk about religion in. I wonder you're not afraid to come—afraid of being insulted.'" This work of philanthropy is under the direction of ladies whose social position secures them both protection and courtesy.

The recent Baptist Anniversaries at Philadelphia in their Missionary Union meeting announce a total of 129 missionaries in the foreign fields, aided by 973 native preachers 741 churches, and 55,567 members. The missionaries in Asia are 135; native preachers, 547; churches, 395 members; members, 24,178. In Germany there are 270 native preachers, 103 churches, and 19, 998 members; in Sweden, 129 native preachers, 221 churches, and 10,075 members; in France, 12 native preachers, 8 churches, and 548 members; in Spain, 2 missionaries, 4 native preachers, 4 churches, and 244 members; in Greece, 2 missionaries and 1 native preachers in Africa, 10 native preachers, 10 and 526 members. The collections as has been already stated in this Intelligence, fall $20,000 short of those of the year $873-74. The Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears was elected president of the Union for the coming year.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Great Jackson Route.)

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calliope street Depot.

DEPART.

Express ..... 7 a. m.
Mail ..... 6 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express ..... 11:00 p. m.
Mail ..... 10:30 a. m.

☞ Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

☞ Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE MOBILE LINE.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily ..... 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at ..... 2:40 p.m.
Through Night Express, daily .. 4:15 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail daily ..... 3:25 p. m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only ..... 10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily, 12 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Gharlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—
LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies, per annum $7 50
Ten Copies, per annum 12 50
Twenty Copies, per annum 22 00
Thirty Copies, per annum 30 00

And one extra copy to each club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year $5
Ten copies, one year, and one extra copy free 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW YORK TIMES
jan2 New York City.

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR $2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE ..... $1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE ..... 1.65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are free of postage

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

oct31 tf

1875.

POSTAGE FREE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.... $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year.... 4 00

One copy of either will be sent for one year. POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
jan20

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

A Family Newspaper,

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,
DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance,) per year. $12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months. 3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra) 2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance) ..... $ 3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance) 11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance) 16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance) 25 00
One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail per year (in advance) ..... $ 1 50
Club of four (in advance) 5 00
Club of ten (in advance) 12 00
Club of twenty (in advance) 20 00
One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

☞ Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

☞ Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identitical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

☞ Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at $2 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $2 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $10, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of ten cents.

Address,

THE REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months $6 00
One copy for 6 months 3 00
One copy for 3 months 1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money ir received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLY MAGAZINE

and either

"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine,"
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"

one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe.—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as peculiarities are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.

120 Lexington Avenue,

Cor. E. 28th St., NEW YORK,

An Independent Physician,

TREATS ALL FORMS OF

CHRONIC DISEASE,

AND RECEIVES

Letters from all parts of the Civilized World.

BY HIS ORIGINAL WAY OF

Conducting a Medical Practice

HE IS TREATING

Numerous Patients in Europe, the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, and in every State of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE.

No mercurial medicines or deleterious drugs used. Has during the past year treated successfully nearly or quite 6,000 cases. All cases corresponded with [illegible] accurately recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All invalids at a distance are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be furnished by mail free, or at the office. A complete system of registering prevents mistake or confusion. Case books never consulted, except by the physicians of the establishment. For free consultation send for list of questions.

A sixty-page pamphlet of evidences of success sent free also.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
Box 788, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. FOOTE is the author of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book that reached a circulation of over 250,000 copies; also, of "PLAIN HOME TALK," more recently published, which has sold to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "SCIENCE IN STORY," which is now being published in series.

CONTENTS TABLES

of all, excepting the first-mentioned work (which is out of print), will be sent free on application to either Dr. FOOTE, or the Murray Hill Publishing Company, whose office is 129 East 28th Street.

Agents both men and women wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginnings of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. FOOTE'S popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORY" is just the thing for the young. Send for contents tables and see for yourselves. The former answers a multitude of questions which ladies and gentlemen desire a delicacy about asking of their physicians. There is nothing in literature at all like either of the foregoing works. "SCIENCE IN STORY" can only be had of agents or of the Publishers. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is published in both the English and German Languages. Once more,

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.
oct31 1y

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost: and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION, ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION,

$6.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 *Cents.*

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the face-simil signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK
oct17 tf

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.
feb27

$ to $20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
feb27

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 CENTS to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.
feb27

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight ..... 2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof ..... 2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies ..... 35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies ..... 5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz) ..... 3 " "
Quarterlies ..... 3 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 3 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in mass can be sent by mail.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Elmer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartres.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.
Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Gelii Cesnal 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countonrie, 39 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Belize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—37 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet, corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lousdale & Co., proprietors, St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Ridder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Camptonne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—68 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Wall.
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7 Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*173 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Damaine street
221 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Pariah Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Bread streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anne and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Lasharpe and White sts. R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart sts
612 Engine House No. 21 Greatmen near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine sts

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 New Orleans.